United Nations A/70/850–S/2016/388

General Assembly
Security Council

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28 April 2016

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General Assembly
Seventieth session
Agenda item 34
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Letter dated 25 April 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions of my Government, I am transmitting herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia on the unilateral denouncement by Azerbaijan of the trilateral ceasefire agreement without time limitation, signed on 12 May 1994 by Azerbaijan, Nagorno-Karabakh and Armenia (see annex).*

I kindly request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Zohrab **Mnatsakanyan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* The annex is being circulated in the language of submission only.

16-07016 (E) 290416

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 25 April 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia

Yerevan, 25 April 2016

Today, at the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council, Azerbaijan has disseminated yet another provocative letter dated 14 April 2016, where, striving to put the blame on Armenia, it unilaterally denounced the 12 May 1994 trilateral ceasefire agreement signed between Azerbaijan, Nagorno-Karabakh and Armenia without time limitations.

Armenia strongly condemns this step whereby Azerbaijan grossly breaches the May 1994 ceasefire agreement, as well as casts doubt on the July 1994 agreement on the reinforcement of the ceasefire and the February 1995 agreement on the consolidation of the ceasefire. Notably, the July 1994 agreement requires Azerbaijan to "maintain the ceasefire regime until signing of the big political agreement".

In this regard, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Minsk Group Co-Chairs already have expressed their position to Azerbaijan, including at OSCE, in particular stating that the 1994 and 1995 agreements, whose terms do not expire, as before, make up the foundation of the cessation of hostilities in the conflict zone. The Co-Chairs called for strict adherence to the above-mentioned agreements and not to permit their violation. Disregarding this call, Azerbaijan resorted to this provocative step.

It is necessary to underline that the oral arrangement reached in Moscow on 5 April 2016, to which Azerbaijan refers in its letter, was directed at the cessation of aggressive actions unleashed by Azerbaijan against Nagorno-Karabakh and, as the Co-Chairs have stated, to restore the ceasefire regime. It is obvious that the mentioned oral arrangement cannot replace the 12 May 1994 ceasefire agreement.

The 1994 and 1995 trilateral ceasefire agreements have for years served as a basis for preserving the fragile ceasefire. Any harm to these agreements is a serious obstacle for the peace process, hinders the efforts of the Co-Chairs and the Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office and undermines regional security.

Armenia urges the Co-Chair countries and the international community to immediately undertake all necessary measures to oblige Azerbaijan to strictly abide by the 1994 ceasefire agreement and to implement its international commitments to refrain from the threat or use of force.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia states that, taking into consideration the possible dangerous consequences emanating from this irresponsible step of Azerbaijan, and as a signatory party to the existing 1994 and 1995 agreements on the ceasefire and the consolidation of the ceasefire, Armenia will exert every possible effort and carry out all necessary steps to guarantee the security of Nagorno-Karabakh and its population.

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Letter dated 25 April 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions of my Government, I am transmitting herewith the press release of the Ministry of Defence of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic, dated 21 April 2016 (see annex I), and information (see annex II)* concerning the actions and of the documents seized from the downed Azerbaijani air force Mi-24G attack helicopter, which was carrying out a combat flight during the military aggression of Azerbaijan against the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic in the beginning of April. The evidence contained therein demonstrates the advance planning of the aggression by the leadership of Azerbaijan.

I kindly request that the present letter and its annexes be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Zohrab **Mnatsakanyan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* The annex is being circulated in the languages of submission only.

16-06930 (E) 030516

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Annex I to the letter dated 25 April 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and Russian]

Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh
Ministry of Defence

21 April 2016

Press release

On 2 April 2016, the Defence Army of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic downed an Azerbaijani air force Mi-24G attack helicopter, which was carrying out a combat flight during the military aggression of Azerbaijan against the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic. The following has been collected from the crash site of the downed helicopter:

(a) Flight maps;

(b) Pilot tablets;

(c) User manual for night-vision equipment;

(d) Personal notebook of one of the pilots;

(e) VHF ACR500-A 30-420 MHz radio;

(f) ARK-U2 automatic radio compass;

(g) SARPP-12 flight data recorder with a cassette;

(h) Part of the helmet-mounted night-vision device;

(i) Ten links with eight 20-mm cannon shells;

(j) Optoelectronic module with a gyro-stabilized platform.

The analysis of data from the seized property (flight documentation) revealed that:

(a) Between 31 March and 1 April 2016, the downed Mi-24G, as part of a squadron, flew from Baku "Kala" air base to "Zhdanovsk" with a stopover at "Kyurdamir" air base;

(b) The route and the specified targets on the flight map indicate that the crew was tasked with attacking targets in the territory of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic at a depth of 3 to 10 kilometres from the line of contact;

(c) According to the flight map, an advanced landing ground had been prepared to reduce the time for aircraft to go into combat;

(d) In the area of mount Lyalya Ilyagi, a grid was applied with the possible directions of aviation spotters' work with a group of army aviation helicopters;

(e) The total duration of the flight of the downed helicopter is about three hours;

(f) Objective control data contain records of three separate flights, including the last one.

The Nagorno-Karabakh Republic Defence Ministry earlier provided this information to the Ministry of Defence of Armenia to introduce it to military attachés of foreign countries accredited in Yerevan.

According to radar reconnaissance of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic air defence forces, during the four-day aggression up to 60 aircraft flights of the Azerbaijani armed forces were recorded, including 40 with the use of various types of weapons on the positions of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic Defence Army. This is confirmed by the analysis of the armaments, technical equipment, flight maps and pilot's notebook, as well as the transcript of the SARPP-12 data found at the crash site of the Mi-24G. In the first 12 hours of aggression by the Azerbaijani armed forces, 40 army aviation helicopters were involved.

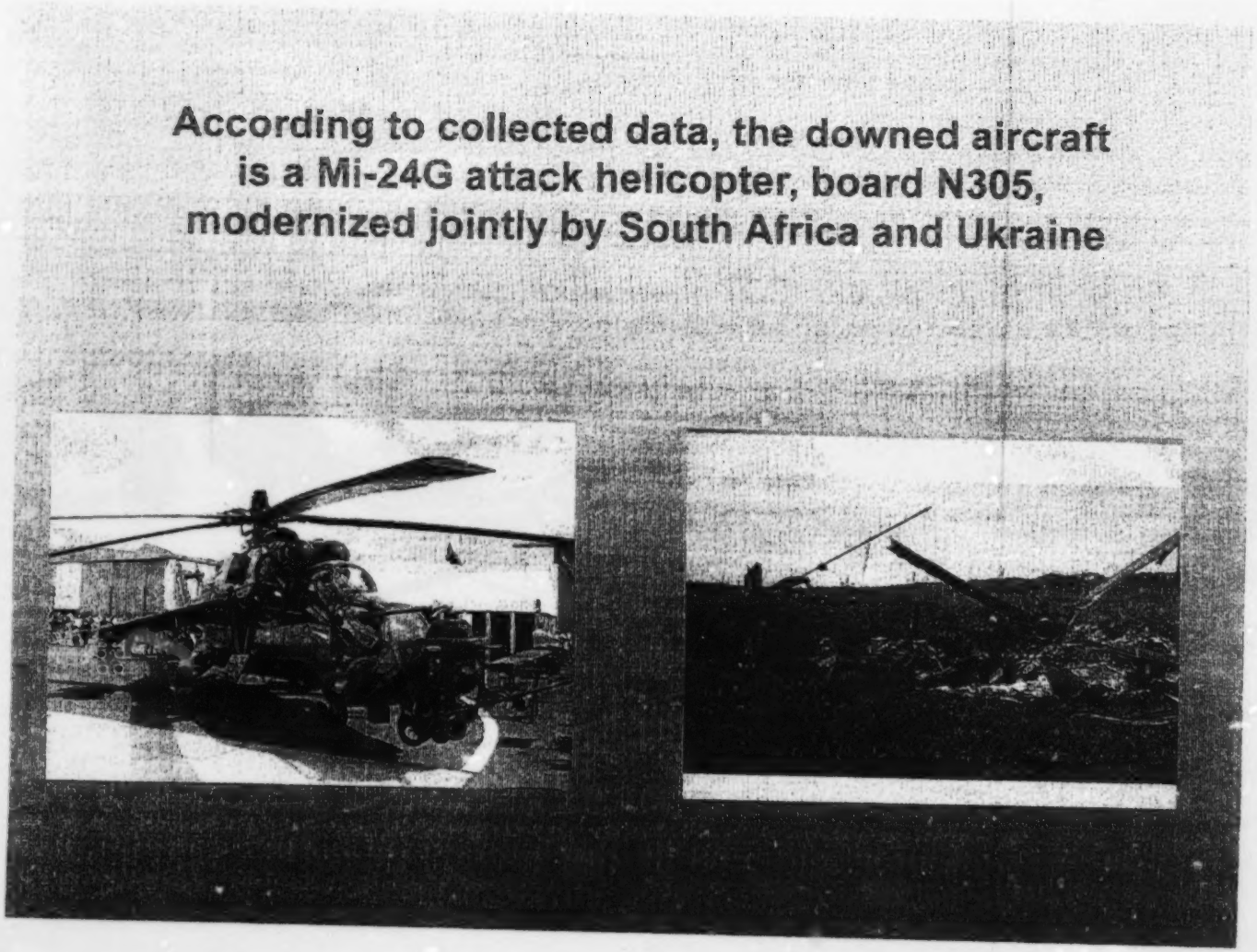
The actions of the Azerbaijani armed forces, as well as the documents seized from the downed Mi-24G, show that the four-day military aggression of Azerbaijan against the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic was planned in advance by the Azerbaijani leadership.

Annex II to the letter dated 25 April 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and Russian]

Information on the Mi-24G attack helicopter, board N305, downed by Nagorno-Karabakh Republic defence forces

2 April 2016
Time: 12.10 p.m.


According to collected data, the downed aircraft
is a Mi-24G attack helicopter, board N305,
modernized jointly by South Africa and Ukraine

Optoelectronic module with gyro-stabilized platform

Items from the crash site of the downed helicopter

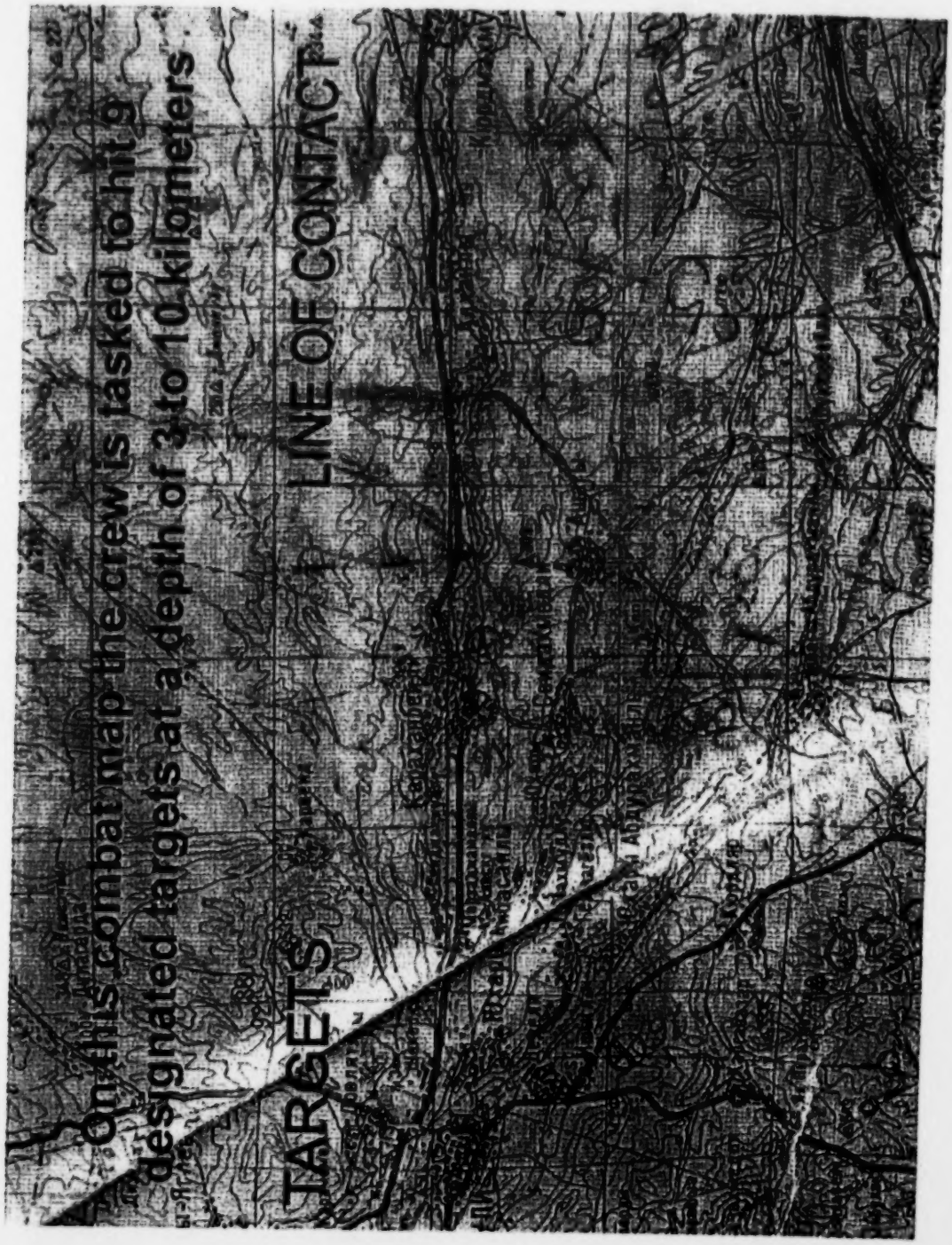
31 March 2016

Relocation of Azerbaijani Air Force helicopters from Baku Kala air base to Yevlakh and Zhdanovsk

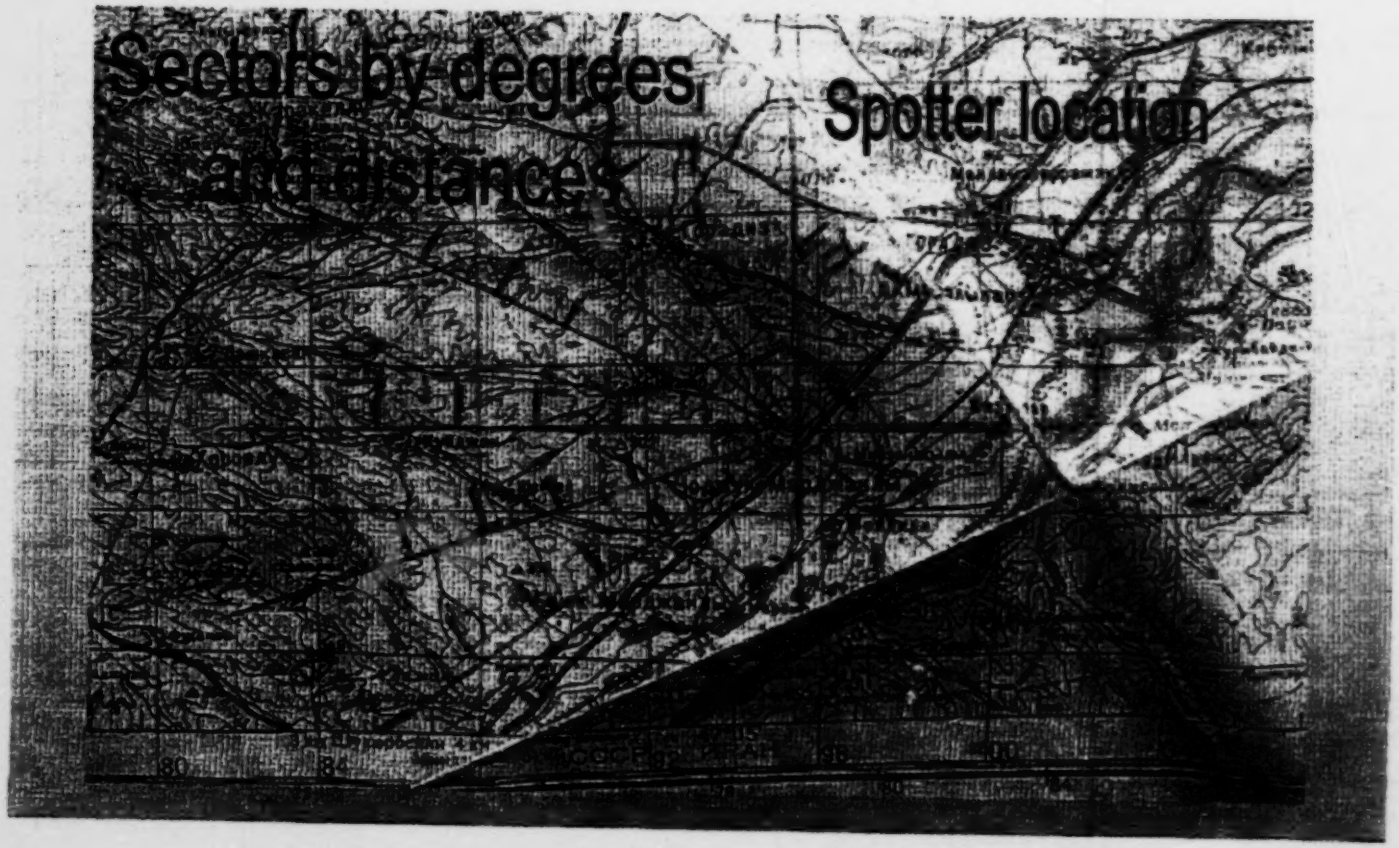
Confirmed by the personal notebook of one of the pilots, withdrawn from the crash site of the downed helicopter

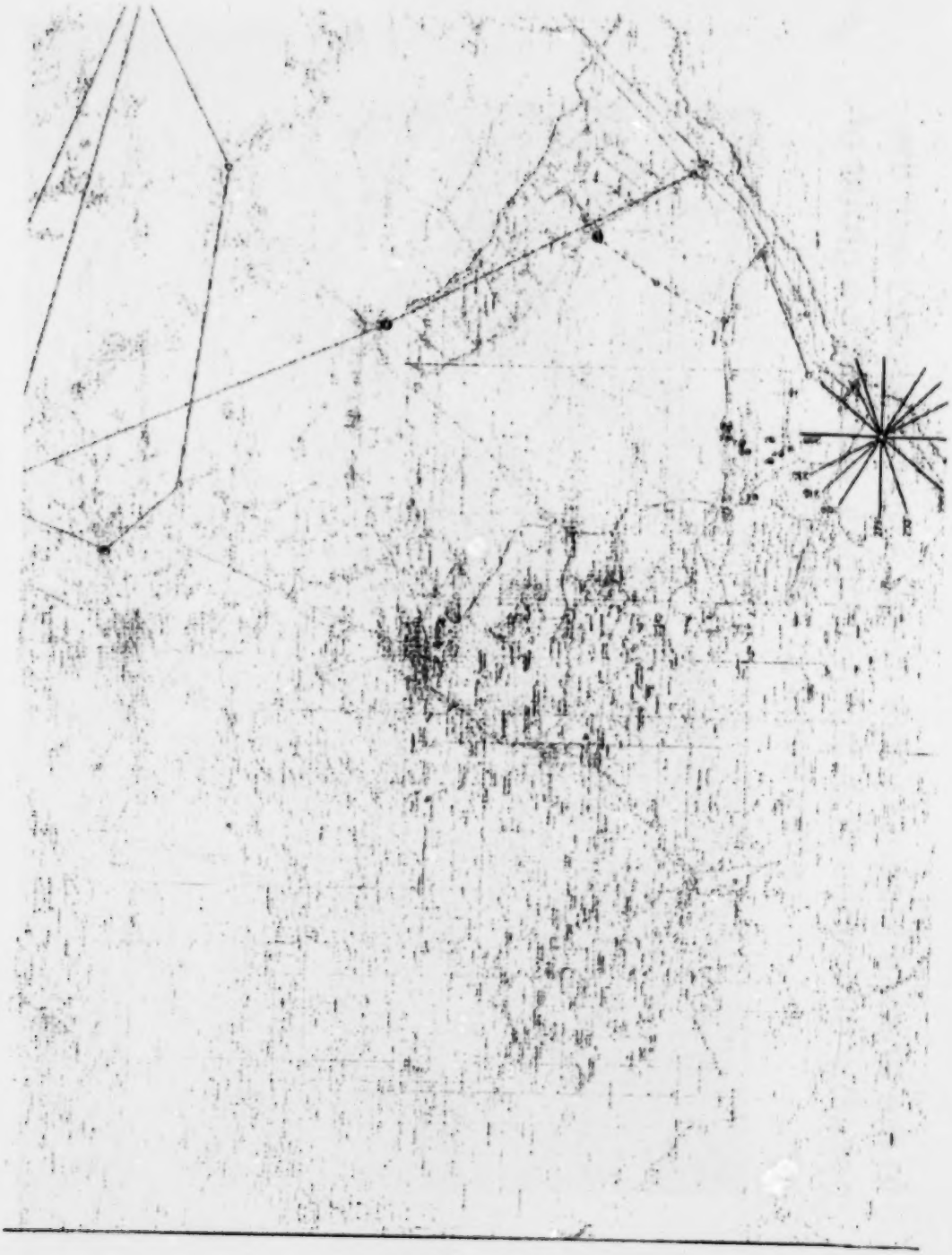
Last records show that between 31 March and 1 April 2016, the downed helicopter flew from "Kaia" air base to "Zhdanovsk" with a stopover at "Kyurdamir" air base

The route and the specified targets on the secret flight map indicate that the crew was tasked to attack targets in the territory of NKR, at a depth of up to ten kilometers from the Line of Contact


On this combat map the crew is tasked to hit a designated targets at a depth of 3 to 10 kilometers
LINE OF CONTACT
TARGETS

In the area of Mount Lyalya Ilyagi, a grid is applied with the possible directions of aviation spotters' work with a group of army aviation helicopters





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General Assembly
Seventieth session
Agenda item 72 (c)
Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Letter dated 26 April 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the decision of the illegal judicial authority of the occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea to ban the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people (see annex).*

I would appreciate your kind assistance in having the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 72 (c), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Volodymyr **Yelchenko**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* The annex is being circulated in the language of submission only.

16-06926 (E) 290416

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 26 April 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the decision of the illegal judicial authority of the occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea to ban the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people

Kyiv, 26 April 2016

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine expresses its resolute protest over the so-called "decision" of the illegal judicial authority of the occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea to ban the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people by declaring it an extremist organization.

The ban on the Mejlis, a key representative body of the Crimean Tatar people, which acts on the basis of the principle of non-violence, has become yet another flagrant violation by the occupying authorities of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

This unprecedented repressive decision represents clear-cut evidence of systematic persecution of the Crimean Tatars owing to their firm position regarding the illegal occupation of Crimea by the Russian Federation.

Ukraine strongly urges the occupying State to reverse immediately this null and void decision and stop oppressing the Crimean Tatar community in the occupied Crimea.

This situation once again demonstrates the urgent need to step up the international community's efforts to protect human rights in the occupied Crimea and to safeguard the unfettered access of international human rights organizations to monitor the human rights situation on the ground.

Halting the systematic violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the occupied Crimea, as well as repression and intimidation, is possible only by making the occupying State stop its aggression against Ukraine and strictly comply with international law and its international legal obligations. In this regard, Ukraine calls upon its partners, first of all the key guarantors of its security under the Budapest Memorandum, to intensify the efforts to establish an international mechanism for the de-occupation of Crimea.